CALIFORNIA SURFACE MINING AND RECLAMATION POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

RECLAMATION PLAN FORM

STATE MINING AND GEOLOGY BOARD

Section 2772(a) of California's Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA, Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 2710 et seq.) requires that a reclamation plan be filed with the lead agency, on a form provided by the lead agency, by any person who owns, leases, or otherwise controls or operates on all, or any portion of any mined lands, and who plans to conduct surface mining operations on the lands. This reclamation plan form has been adopted by the State Mining and Geology Board (Board) and is to be used as a guideline for preparing reclamation plans submitted to the Board for approval pursuant to SMARA. Conduct of surface mining operations is prohibited until a reclamation plan and financial assurance is submitted to and approved by the lead agency (city, county, or Board). These Guidelines and form serve to clarify and supplement existing statute. They do not create new requirements for mining operators or local lead agencies. The Guidelines are reviewed, revised and re-adopted as necessary. Should SMARA be amended, statute will supersede this document.

WHY IS A RECLAMATION PLAN REQUIRED?

SMARA Section 2712 states: "*It is the intent of the Legislature to create and maintain an effective and comprehensive surface mining and reclamation policy with regulation of surface mining operations so as to assure that:*

(a) Adverse environmental effects are prevented or minimized and that mined lands are reclaimed to a usable condition which is readily adaptable for alternative land uses.

(b) The production and conservation of minerals are encouraged, while giving consideration to values relating to recreation, watershed, wildlife, range and forage, and aesthetic enjoyment.

(c) Residual hazards to the public health and safety are eliminated."

WHO MUST FILE A RECLAMATION PLAN?

SMARA Section 2770(a) requires: "*Except as provided in this section, no person shall conduct surface mining operations unless a permit is obtained from, a reclamation plan has been submitted to and approved by, and financial assurances for reclamation have*

been approved by, the lead agency for the operation pursuant to this article." Generally, the operator files the reclamation plan.

WHERE DO I FILE MY RECLAMATION PLAN?

SMARA Section 2772(a) states: "*The reclamation plan shall be filed with the lead agency, on a form provided by the lead agency, by any person who owns, leases, or otherwise controls or operates on all, or any portion of any, mined lands, and who plans to conduct surface mining operations on the lands.*"

When the Board is the lead agency under SMARA, reclamation plans should be forwarded to:

State Mining and Geology Board
801 K Street, M.S. 20-15
Sacramento, CA 95814

WHAT IS THE PROCESS THE BOARD FOLLOWS AFTER RECEIVING A RECLAMATION PLAN?

Reclamation plans received by the Board will be processed as follows:

- The plan will be reviewed to determine if it is complete and meets the minimum requirements of SMARA. If it is not attached to the reclamation plan when it is received, the Board will request that the person submitting the plan forward a financial assurance cost estimate (FACE).

- Plans determined to be complete will be forwarded to the Department of Conservation Office of Mine Reclamation (OMR) for a 30-day review, and the FACE will be forwarded to the OMR for a 45-day review (PRC Section 2774(d)(1)).

- The Board must submit a proposed response to OMR's written comments at least 30 days prior to approval of a reclamation plan, plan amendment, or financial assurance, (PRC Section 2772.7). In its proposed response to the Director's written comments, the Board must describe whether it proposes to adopt the Director's comments. If it does not, the Board must specify in detail the reason(s) for not doing so.

- A reclamation plan is a project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Board staff will prepare a contract for the preparation of an Initial Study and the appropriate CEQA document (Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or Environmental Impact Report).

- The CEQA document, and reclamation plan incorporating the financial assurance cost estimate, are assigned to the Board's Surface Mining Standards Committee for review.

- Upon recommendation by the Board's Surface Mining Standards Committee, the CEQA document, and reclamation plan incorporating the financial assurance cost estimate, are forwarded to the Board for public hearing and subsequent action.

- The SMGB must provide the Director at least 30 days' notice of the time, place, and date of the hearing before the SMGB can consider approval of the reclamation plan, plan amendment, or financial assurance (PRC Section 2772.7).

- Upon approval of a reclamation plan or an amendment to a reclamation plan, the Board must record a "Notice of Reclamation Plan Approval" with the county recorder (PRC Section 2772.7). This notice must read:

  "Mining operations conducted on the hereinafter described real property are subject to a reclamation plan approved by the State Mining and Geology Board, a copy of which is on file with the Department of Conservation Office of Mine Reclamation."

- Upon approval of the FACE and financial assurance mechanism, the operator must post an adequate financial assurance instrument naming the Board and the Department of Conservation as payee.

WHEN CAN I COMMENCE MINING?

Mining can commence after the reclamation plan has been approved, and an approved financial assurance mechanism is in place.

WHO IS RESPOSIBLE FOR COMPLETING RECLAMATION?

The reclamation plan must include a signed statement of responsibility. The person signing the statement of responsibility is responsible for completing reclamation in accordance with the approved reclamation plan. Generally the operator takes responsibility for reclamation.

REFERENCE MATERIALS AND WEBSITES USEFUL IN PREPARATION OF RECLAMATION PLANS:

References:

- Collins, Brian and Dunne, Thomas, *1990, Fluvial Geomorphology and River-Gravel Mining: A Guide for Planners*. California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, Special Publication 98.

- Norman, Davis, et al., 1997, *Best Management Practices for Reclaiming Surface Mines in Washington and Oregon*, Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources Open File Report 96-2/ Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries Open File Report O-96-2, Revised Edition, December 1997.

- Hutchison, Ian P. G. and Ellison, Richard D., (Sponsored by the California Mining Association), 1992, Mine Waste Management – A Resource for Mining Industry Professionals, Regulators and Consulting Engineers, Lewis Publishers, Boca Raton, Florida, 654 p.

- Newton, Gail A. and Claassen, V. P., 2003, *Rehabilitation of Disturbed Lands in California: A Manual for Decision Making*, California Geological Survey Special Publication 123, 228 p.

- Sengupta, M., 1993, *Environmental Impacts of Mining – Monitoring, Restoration, and Control*, Lewis Publishers, Boca Raton, Florida, 494 p.

- Schoenig, Steve (editor), 2005, *California Noxious and Invasive Weed Action Plan*. The California Department of Food and Agriculture and the California Invasive Weed Awareness Coalition.

Websites:

- American Society of Mining and Reclamation (http://ces.ca.uky.edu/asmr/)

- California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) provides a weed education clearinghouse (www.cdfa.ca.gov/weededucation)

- California Invasive Plant Council (CalIPC at http://www.cal-ipc.org)

- California Invasive Species Information Catalog (CRISISCat) is a clearinghouse for information on invasive species in California (http://cain.nbii.org/crisis/crisiscat)

- The Nature Conservancy addresses invasive species on a national level at http://nature.org/initiatives/invasivespecies

- University of California's Cooperative Extension Weed Research and Information Center (http://wric.ucdavis.edu)

- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) maintains a plants database (http://plants.usda.gov)

- Weeds maintained by the federal government (https://Invasivespeciesinfo.gov)

CALIFORNIA SURFACE MINING AND RECLAMATION

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STATE MINING AND GEOLOGY BOARD

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
STATE MINING AND GEOLOGY BOARD
IRECLAMATION PLAN FORM

MINE NAME _____

☐ New Reclamation Plan _____

☐ Amended Reclamation Plan; CA Mine ID#_____

1. Company Operating	Site Contact Person	Telephone
Street Address/P.O. Box No.	City	State/ZIP Code/County

2. Designated Agent's Name (Individual must reside in CA)	Mailing Address	
City	ZIP Code	Telephone

3. Owner of Mining Operation		Telephone
Mailing Address		
City	State/ZIP Code	Country (If other than U.S.A.)

4. Landowner	Assessor's Parcel #
Mailing Address	Telephone
City/State/ZIP Code	Country (If other than U.S.A.)

5. Legal Description
Current Zoning

6. a. Location of Mining Operation Latitude Longitude Section-Township-Range-Base Meridian Quadrangle Name County	b. GPS Coordinates

7. Type of Operation 7 a. Open pit ☐ 7 b. Dredging ☐ 7 b. Quarry ☐ 7 d. Underground ☐	7 e. Within Floodplain ☐ Yes ☐ No	7 f. Instream ☐ Yes ☐ No

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8. a. Total Acres to be Disturbed	b. Acres Currently Disturbed	c. Acres to be Disturbed During Next 12 Months

9. ☐ Yes ☐ No Financial Assurances approved by Lead Agency. Complete section below for approved Financial Assurances:

ATTACH COPY AND PROOF OF APPROVAL

a. Amount	Type	Date Posted	Date of Annual Review by Lead Agency	Expiration Date or Renewal Date (If applicable)

b. ☐ Yes ☐ No Proposed changes to Financial Assurance. ☐ Yes ☐ No Financial Assurance Cost Estimate attached.

10. Pre-1976 Mining. If yes, areas disturbed prior to 1976 and that will not be disturbed by the proposed mining operation must be clearly depicted on a map.

☐ Yes ☐ No

11. Vested Rights. If yes, attach a copy of the vested rights determination and a copy of the Interim Management Plan.

☐ Yes ☐ No

12. a. Agricultural Land	12. b. Williamson Act
☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No

13. Commodities and Production List All Commodities	Category Number	Total Production Estimated Production	Tons	Troy Ounces	Pounds
13 a. Primary Commodity to be Produced by Operation:					
13 b. All Other Commodities to be Produced by Operation (include any production of gold and silver)					

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A plan for maintaining the site in a safe and stable condition that includes the following elements must be attached to this form. Check the following boxes to verify that the appropriate information is attached.

14. Reclamation Plan (Attach narrative that addresses all of the following.)

- a. ☐ Site Location/Access map
- b. ☐ Pre-mining topographic map
- c. ☐ Topsoil resources map
- d. ☐ Mine plan map(s)
- e. ☐ Concurrent or phased reclamation plan map
- f. ☐ Final reclamation plan map
- g. ☐ Description of the Environmental Setting
  - ☐ Description of the physical setting
  - ☐ Description of biological resources
  - ☐ Description of the general geology of the area, using current references
  - ☐ Site specific geologic description
  - ☐ Topsoil resources
- h. ☐ Description of the proposed mining operation
  - ☐ Discussion of the mining plan
  - ☐ Description of cut and fill slopes
  - ☐ Methods to be used for temporary drainage and erosion control
  - ☐ Instream mining
- i. ☐ Detailed Description of Reclamation Activities
  - ☐ Description of the proposed end use and future uses
  - ☐ Protection of fish and wildlife habitat and sensitive species
  - ☐ Mine closure
  - ☐ Topsoil salvage and redistribution
  - ☐ Water quality
  - ☐ Drainage and erosion control
  - ☐ Resoiling and site preparation
  - ☐ Plant selection and planting methods
  - ☐ Erosion control during plant establishment
  - ☐ Irrigation
  - ☐ Weed management
  - ☐ Plant protection measures
  - ☐ Vegetation test plots
- j. ☐ Reclamation Plans for Instream Mining Operations

RECLAMATION PLAN FORM

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15. Reclamation Standards Summary

a. §3703, Performance Standards for Wildlife Habitat.

☐ List any rare, endangered, and/or threatened species that may be disturbed by the proposed surface mining operation

_____

☐ Attach biological survey report verifying presence or absence of above species. Attachment: _____.

☐ Attach copy measures approved to mitigate impacts to above species pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act. Attachment: _____.

b. §3704, Performance Standards for Backfilling, Regrading, Slope stabilization, and recontouring.

Type of Slope	Gradient		Factor of Safety	
	Interim	Overall	Static	Pseudostatic
Cut slope				
Fill slope				

b. §3704.1, Performance Standards for Backfilling Excavations and Recontouring Lands Disturbed by Open Pit Surface Mining Operations for Metallic Minerals.

☐ Is the mine a metallic mine? ☐ Yes, ☐ No

☐ If yes, attach engineered backfilling design. Attachment: _____.

d. §3705, Performance Standards for Revegetation.

Species		Seeding Rate (PLS)*	Density Standard**	Cover Standard**
Common Name	Latin Name			

* Pure Live Seed

** Per 100 square meters

☐ If revegetation is not a component of reclamation, explain why.

_____

☐ List noxious weeds occurring on site.

_____

☐ Performance Standard: Eradication measures will be taken if weeds exceed _____ number of noxious weeds per 100 square meters.

e. §3706, Performance Standards for Drainage, Diversion Structures, Waterways, and Erosion Control.

☐ I agree to provide a copy of the Storm Water Pollution and Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to the State Mining and Geology Board prior to the first annual inspection.

f. §3707-3708, Performance Standards for Agricultural Land.

☐ Agricultural Land Designation: ☐ Prime ☐ Non-Prime

☐ Is the proposed end use agriculture? ☐ Yes, ☐ No

☐ Performance Standard:

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15. Continued

g. §3709, Performance Standards for Building, Structure, and Equipment Removal.

☐ Will any buildings, structures, or equipment remain on site following reclamation? ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ If yes, the reclamation plan includes an explanation how they are necessary for the proposed end use on page _____.

h. §3710, Performance Standards for Stream Protection, Including Surface and Groundwater.

☐ If a Stream Bed Alteration Agreement is required for the site by the Department of Fish and Game, I agree to provide a copy to the State Mining and Geology Board prior to the first annual inspection.

☐ An annual instream mining monitoring report will be provided to the inspector at or prior to the annual SMARA inspection that demonstrates that channel degradation is being controlled to prevent undermining or bridge supports, exposure of pipelines or other utilities, loss of spawning habitat, lowering of ground water levels, destruction of riparian vegetation, or increased stream bank erosion. The monitoring report shall evaluate annual extraction quantities, annual cross sections, and changes in the thalweg profile and make recommendations on appropriate extraction rates and locations for the next year.

i. §3711, Performance Standards for Topsoil Salvage, Maintenance, and Redistribution.

☐ Revegetation is an element of reclamation.

☐ Estimated quantities of topsoil resources:

_____ bank cubic yards,

_____ loose cubic yards.

☐ If topsoil resources are scarce, the following will be used to ensure an adequate rooting zone for successful revegetation.

☐ subsoil, ☐imported soil, ☐fines, ☐mulch, ☐compost, ☐other _____.

j. §3711, Performance Standards for Tailings and Mine Waste Management.

☐ Regulations approved by the State Water Resources Control Board require that a mine site that discharges storm water that has contacted any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, by-products, or waste products located on the mine site obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. I agree to provide a copy to the site NPDES permit to State Mining and Geology Board prior to the first annual inspection.

☐ If the mine will need Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs), I agree to provide a copy to the State Mining and Geology Board prior to the first annual inspection.

☐ I agree to provide a copy of any closure plans for tailings and mine waste units mandated by the Regional Water Quality Board to the State Mining and Geology Board prior to the first annual inspection.

k. §3711, Performance Standards for Closure of Surface Openings.

☐ Design for closure of any surface openings is included on page _____.

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16. Prepared by	Date

17. Submitted by

Your name (Please print) _____

Your mailing address _____

City/State/Zip Code _____

Telephone Number _____

18. Statement of Responsibilities

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to accept full responsibility for reclamation of all mined lands as described and submitted herein and in conjunction with the applicable requirements of Articles 1 and 9 (commencing with Sections 3500 et seq. and 3700 et seq., respectively) of Chapter 8 of Division 2 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, the Surface mining and Reclamation Act commencing with Section 2710 et seq., and with any modifications requested by the administering agency as conditions of approvals.

SIGNATURE OF SUBMITTER _____ Date _____

TITLE OF SUBMITTER _____

STATE MINING AND GEOLOGY BOARD
801 K Street, Suite 2015
Sacramento, CA 95814

19. Lead Agency Certification

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that this reclamation plan complies with the applicable requirements of Articles 1 and 9 (commencing with Sections 3500 et seq., respectively) of Chapter 8 of Division 2 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, and with the requirements of the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act, Sections 2710 et seq.

SIGNATURE OF BOARD'S EXECUTIVE OFFICER _____ Date _____

Approved by	Date

20. Attachments

- ☐ Approved reclamation plan (Attach only if there are proposed changes)
- ☐ Financial Assurance Cost Estimate
- ☐ Approved Financial Assurance and Proof of Approval
- ☐ Storm Water Pollution and Prevention Plan (Attach only if the SWPPP will be used in lieu of separate erosion control plan)
- ☐ Permit
- ☐ CEQA Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Attach if mitigation measures were imposed in approving the reclamation plan)

RECLAMATION PLAN FORM INSTRUCTIONS

STATE MINING AND GEOLOGY BOARD

These instructions are provided as guidelines to be followed in the preparation of most reclamation plans. Additional information may be needed depending on site specific conditions or required by the local agency's mining ordinance certified by the State Mining and Geology Board.

It is the Board's policy that all professional reports, documents, calculations, plans, specifications, maps, cross sections, boring or trench logs, and diagrams (documents hereafter) which must, under applicable law, regulation or code, be prepared by or under the supervision of licensed professionals will not be accepted or considered by the Board unless at least one copy of the document bears an original signature, stamp impression or seal, and date affixed by the author in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Also, unless otherwise directed or agreed in advance, all professionally prepared documents included in Board, or Board committee, meeting packages or presented to the Board in a meeting are to be in final form and must be signed, stamped or sealed, and dated in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING A RECLAMATION PLAN

1. MINING OPERATION:

Indicate the name of the company operating the mine, the name and telephone number of the site contact person, and the street address and mailing address (if different than street address) of the mine site. The Site Contact Person is (1) the person in authority at the site of the operation, and (2) normally, the person with whom contact would be made should the lead agency require an immediate action be taken.

2. DESIGNATED AGENT:

Each operation must designate a person who resides in California as its legal agent (PRC Section 2207). The designated agent is the person who will receive and accept legal documents for the mining operation on behalf of the legal owner. Indicate the name, mailing address, and telephone number of the designated agent. If the designated agent is the same person as the owner or site contact person, you may indicate "same as owner" or "same as site contact person" and leave the rest of this section blank.

3. LEGAL OWNER OF OPERATION:

Indicate the name, mailing address, country (if other than the USA) and telephone number of the legal owner of the mining operation. The legal owner may be a person, corporation, government agency, or other entity. If the operation is owned in partnership, supply this information for each partner. If the legal owner is the same person as the owner or site contact person, you may indicate "same as owner" or "same as site contact person" and leave the rest of this section blank.

4. LANDOWNER:

Indicate the name, mailing address, country (if other than the USA) and telephone number of the landowner(s). The landowner may be a governmental entity, such at the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of land Management, or State Lands Commission.

5. LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

Provide a description of the surface mining operation that includes, but is not limited to:

i. Size (acres disturbed)
ii. Type of mining and product
iii. Setting (urban, rural, nearby residences/public roads, etc.)
iv. Reason the mine is requesting idle status
v. When mining is expected to resume
vi. Equipment and facilities to remain onsite

6. LOCATION OF MINING OPERATION:

Provide location of mining operation.

7. TYPE OF OPERATION

Indicate the type of mining operation and whether it is in the flood plain or instream channel.

8. DISTURBED ACREAGE

Provide total amount of disturbed acreage.

9. FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

a. Indicate the current financial assurance amount, the type of financial assurance mechanism, and expiration date.
b. If there are proposed changes to the financial assurance, attach a financial assurance cost estimate (FACE). The FACE should conform to the Financial Assurance Guidelines adopted by the State Mining and Geology Board.

10. PRE-1976 MINING

a. If surface mining operations were conducted on site prior to 1976, check yes.

b. Clearly delineate on a map any areas that were disturbed by surface mining operations prior to 1976 and that have not been disturbed by surface mining operations after 1976.

c. The reclamation plan must describe how all areas disturbed by surface mining operations after 1976 will be reclaimed.

11. VESTED RIGHTS

a. Mining operations that have maintained an active or idle status since 1976 may qualify for vested rights. Operations that qualify for vested rights may not need a permit for vested operations, but must are required to obtain approval of a reclamation plan for all areas disturbed by surface mining operations after 1976.

b. Check yes if the lead agency for all or a portion of the mining operation has made vested rights determination.

c. Attach a copy of the vested rights determination.

d. If a vested rights determination has not been made by the lead agency, check no.

12. AGRICULTURAL LAND

a. Check yes if all or a portion the area to be disturbed by surface mining operations is classified as prime or non-prime agricultural land by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service.

b. Check yes if all or a portion of the area to be disturbed by surface mining operations is currently under Williamson Act contract.

13. COMMODITIES AND PRODUCTION

Provide the maximum annual production that has occurred at this mine site. This information can be taken from the annual reporting form for prior years.

14. RECLAMATION PLAN NARRATIVE ATTACHMENTS

Maps: Maps are a very useful way to clearly present the proposed surface mining operation. Maps included in the reclamation plan must be drawn to scale. The scale of the map depends on the total area to be disturbed by surface mining operations. Suggested map scales are as follows.

Site size	Suggested map scale
3 – 6 acres	Not less than 1" = 50'
10 – 20 acres	Not less than 1" = 100'
20 – 80 acres	Not less than 1" = 200'
>80 acres	Not less than 1" = 400'

At a minimum, maps must include the following:

- Legend: defines all symbols and patterns used on the map.
- Title block with:
  - Title of map.
  - Name of the mine.
  - Permit/reclamation plan number.
  - Map number.
  - Date of map.
  - Preparer's name.
- North arrow.
- Both written and graphic scales
- Maps must be stamped and signed by a registered professional licensed. to do business in California.

At a minimum, the reclamation plan should include the following maps:

a. **Location/Access map:** shows the regional setting of the site and how to reach the site from the nearest highway (see example). This type of map is commonly presented on a letter size page.

b. **Pre-mining topographic map:** establishes the pre-mining topography, location, and setting of the mine site as it exists before mining, including:
   - Property, permit, and reclamation plan boundaries.
   - Zoning.
   - Existing drainage patterns.
   - Existing watercourses, ponds, and wetlands.

- Existing roads, pipelines, and utilities.
- Existing wells.
- Prime agricultural lands and areas under Williamson Act Contract.
- Any areas disturbed prior to 1976 by mining that will not be disturbed by the proposed surface mining operations.
- Any other relevant pre-mining conditions.

c. **Topsoil resources map:** shows topsoil thickness contours of area to be disturbed by surface mining operations.
   - Where topsoil is limited, map thickness of soil/subsoil layer capable of being used to establish a rooting zone for revegetation of site.
   - Locate soil stockpile locations and volumes.
   - Include table of soil estimated volumes of soil to be salvaged and used for reclamation.

d. **Mine plan map(s):** shows how the deposit will be mined. The mine plan map should be accompanied by cross sections showing water table information, pit configuration, and geological structure. Other features to include:
   - Property, permit, and reclamation plan boundaries.
   - Proposed and existing roads, pipelines, and utilities.
   - Pits (including phased mining plan) or any other proposed excavations (supported by geologic cross sections).
   - Ore stockpile areas.
   - Overburden and mine waste stockpiles (supported by cross sections).
   - Setbacks from adjacent properties and from sensitive on-site areas.
   - Buildings, processing facilities, and any other proposed infrastructure.
   - Location of equipment storage areas.
   - Locations of topsoil stockpiles.
   - Location of revegetation test plots.
   - Temporary locations of erosion control facilities, including any sediment basins, benches, and berms.
   - Location of proposed water wells.
   - Any other information necessary to represent the proposed surface mining operations.

e. **Concurrent or phased reclamation plan map:** shows how reclamation will implemented as soon as practicable following completion of mining.
   - Show phases of mining and reclamation and indicate sequence.
   - Show time schedule for completion of each phase of mining and reclamation.

f. **Final reclamation plan map(s):** establishes the post-mining topography and shows the site as it will appear after reclamation, including:
   - Property, permit, and reclamation plan boundaries.
   - Final elevations, contours, drainage patterns, and other topographic features.
   - Remaining roads, structures, pipelines, and utilities.

- Permanent drainage and erosion control systems (with expanded view, if needed).
- Areas to be revegetated (by vegetation type).
- Watercourses, ponds, and wetlands.
- At least two cross sections (typically at right angles) that show original and final topography and water table.

g. Description of the Environmental Setting:

- Description of the physical setting :
  - Describe the climate, precipitation (mean annual and 20-year/one hour storm), temperature (mean and historic highs and lows), and soils.
- Description of the biological resources:
  - Describe plant communities found on the site and the principal species in each.
  - Baseline vegetation study results, including a species list, should be included for reference. Baseline studies should document density, percent cover, and species richness for each vegetation community on the site. In habitats dominated by herbaceous plants, such as grasslands, the density measurement is not necessary. If the site is previously disturbed, baseline vegetation data can be obtained from nearby undisturbed sites that are comparable to the mine site and compatible with the end use of the project.
  - List sensitive resources such as special status animals and plants, wetlands, sensitive habitats, or archaeological resources found or potentially occurring on the site.
- Description of the general geology of the area, using current references.
- Site specific geologic description:
  - Discuss the mineralogy of the ore body and surrounding host rock.
  - Discuss chemical nature of the ore and waste rock.
  - Describe surface and ground water resources. This may include flow estimates of affected watersheds, land and water uses in those watersheds, a discussion relating geologic setting to ground water regime and delineation of the hydrostratigraphic units, a water table (potentiometric) surface map and a hydrologic inventory (include any known wells and springs in affected areas).
  - Describe known stratigraphy, structure, and fault systems of the ore deposit and surrounding area.
  - Geology reports must be signed and stamped by a professional licensed to do business in California and attached to the reclamation plan when it is submitted for approval.

h. Description of the Proposed Surface Mining Operations:

- Discussion of mining plan to include:
  - Describe type of mining: open pit, quarry, in stream, etc.

- State total area (acres) to be disturbed by surface mining operations.
- Discuss estimated initiation and termination dates (estimated month and year).
- Describe the type of equipment that will be used to remove overburden and mine the orebody.
- State maximum depth of mining in feet in relation to a permanent survey point or mean sea level elevation.
- Include a cross section showing maximum depth of mining in relation to the water table. Cross section locations must be show on the mine plan map.
- Provide estimated production of ore and waste (annual and total).
- Description of proposed ore processing methods and equipment.
- Include a time schedule for mining that provides for reclamation as soon as possible following mining.
- If mining will be phased to facilitate reclamation, show phases on map and include a table of ore and waste production by phase.
- Describe precautions to protect public health and safety from surface mining activities.

- Description of cut and fill slopes:
  - Where fill slopes will be steeper than 2:1 (horizontal:vertical), include a geotechnical report demonstrating that final fill slopes will be stable with a factor of safety appropriate for the end use.
  - Where fill slopes will be steeper than 2:1 (horizontal:vertical), include a report demonstrating that the final fill slopes can be successfully revegetated.
  - Include cross sections that depict the design and gradient of cut slopes
  - Include a geotechnical report demonstrating that final cut slopes will be stable with a factor of safety appropriate for the end use.
  - Geotechnical reports must be signed and stamped by a professional licensed to do business in California and attached to the reclamation plan when it is submitted for approval.
- Fill material placement and compaction:
  - Describe fill placement and compaction with reference to the end use and the appropriate engineering standards and technology.
  - Indicate the maximum depth and/or height of fill material and show where it is located.
  - When the proposed end use is urban use, including building sites and roads, compaction must be done in accordance with Section 7010, Chapter 70 of the Uniform Building Code, the local grading ordinance, or with other methods approved by the lead agency as appropriate for the approved end use.
  - Compaction of fill material for resource conservation (e.g. agriculture or wildlife habitat) is usually not as dense as required for urban use, and should be appropriate for the approved end use.
  - For wildlife habitat, the compaction of fill materials should approximate compaction found in the adjacent undisturbed habitat.

- Describe methods that will be used for drainage and erosion control during mining activities:
    - Provide typical drawings of temporary erosion control structures and locate them on the mine plan map.
    - Provide estimate of the size (acres) of the drainage basin, mean annual precipitation, 20-year/one hour storm event, and estimated runoff.
    - Provide specifications for culverts, settling ponds, catchment basins, sediment ponds, etc.
    - Discuss any temporary drainage diversions and provide design specifications.
- Instream mining operations:
    - Discuss mining technique: gravel bar skimming, dredging, or open pit mining.
    - Depict location of all in stream mining operations within five miles of the same river/stream both upstream and downstream.
    - Include discussion on annual recruitment vs. cumulative mining (all mining operations) for reach of the river being mined.
    - Discuss potential impacts to any bridges, pipelines, or other structures that could be impacted by changes in stream bed elevations as a result of mining.
    - The Department of Fish and Game requires a Stream Bed Alteration Agreement for all mining activity that impacts a river or stream. A copy of the approved Stream Bed Alteration Agreement shall be forwarded to the Board (SMARA lead agency) prior to the first annual inspection.

i. Detailed Description of Reclamation Activities

- Provide a description of the proposed end use and future uses:
    - Provide a description of the proposed end use(s) of the land after cessation of mining and a discussion of alternative or potential future use(s) after completion of reclamation. The end use will determine species and methods of revegetation.
    - Examples of end use include: open space or wildlife habitat. Commercial, residential, industrial, or agricultural are generally future uses.
    - If more than one end use is proposed, delineate areas to be reclaimed to each end use on plan.
    - Include a discussion or statement on the anticipated impact (if any) of reclamation on future mining.
- Protection of fish and wildlife habitat, sensitive species and mitigation of impacts:
    - Mining and reclamation can result in impacts to wildlife habitat through removal of vegetation and shelter, roads that interrupt migration or travel routes, noise, and human presence. Discuss how these impacts will be minimized during and following surface mining operations.
    - Include verification (from a qualified biologist) of the presence or absence of any rare, endangered, threatened, species or species of special concern that could be impacted by the proposed surface mining operation.

The California Dept. of Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service can provide recommendations for habitat conservation, especially in the case of sensitive species. Describe how sensitive species will be conserved or how impacts to them will be mitigated.
    - Delineate any wetlands on the pre-mining topographic map and provide acreage. Describe how impacts to any wetlands on site will be avoided or mitigated at a minimum 1:1 ratio.
    - Verification that consultation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the California Department of Fish and Game was undertaken if impacts to wetlands are unavoidable should be provided in the reclamation plan.
    - Impacts to wetlands can largely be avoided by mapping wetlands with setbacks prior to initiation of the project. Describe measures taken to prevent placement of spoils or dumps within wetlands, such as signing, fencing, and employee training.
- Provide a time schedule for mining phases and for reclamation (concurrent or phased reclamation:
    - The reclamation plan must include a time schedule for completion of each segment of mining so that reclamation can be initiated at the earliest possible time on those portions of the mined lands that will not be subject to further disturbance by the surface mining operation. Completed phases can be identified during routine SMARA mine inspections. Reclamation treatments can be evaluated and refined as needed. Successful incremental reclamation will allow the release of a portion of the financial assurances (PRC Section 2773.1) held to ensure that reclamation is accomplished.
    - A time schedule for mining phases will help minimize the removal of vegetation prior to mining, and thereby minimize the effects of erosion.
- Mine closure
    - Describe specific means by which all shafts, tunnels, portals or openings will be gated or otherwise protected from public entry, while maintaining access for wildlife.
    - Describe how all drill holes, water wells, monitoring wells, etc. will be abandoned according to appropriate statutes and ordinances, unless they will be used for reclamation purposes.
    - Describe how all structures and equipment are to be dismantled and removed prior to mine closure unless they are necessary for the proposed end use.
    - If any structures or equipment are to remain after mining, the reclamation plan should include a discussion on why the they are necessary for the proposed end use.
- Topsoil Salvage and Redistribution
    - "Topsoil" or "growth medium" refers to the upper six to eight inches of soil, including sandy or gravelly "nonsoils." The conservation and reapplication of topsoil is essential to the reclamation of mined lands since native soils contain seeds and microorganisms that can aid in revegetation.

Conservation of topsoil or growth media may eliminate the need for the application of soil amendments or fertilizers.

- The length of time growth medium is stored is critical. For example, soil microorganisms, especially mycorrhizal fungi, usually remain viable for a maximum of two or three years in an unvegetated stockpile. Seeding with native species may conserve some of the soil fungi until the soil is reapplied. If mining is of long duration and reclamation does not commence until ultimate mine closure, the stockpiles topsoil may essentially be sterile with respect to soil microorganisms. Soils stored for a long period of time may have a beneficial texture and nutrients and should still be saved. Vegetation can help maintain the biological component of topsoils. The establishment of a vegetative cover or other erosion control method is essential in minimizing wind and water erosion.
- The upper six to eight inches of soil should be salvaged separately for resoiling even if soils have very deep A horizon. The lack of an obvious A horizon boundary is often found in deep alluvial soils and in sandy or gravelly nonsoils.
- Describe how topsoil will be removed, stockpiled, and protected from erosion, preferably by seeding with an erosion control mix. Usually the top six to eight inches of soil is considered topsoil. Prime agricultural land requires removal and segregation of the top three soil horizons (where present) for later replacement in reverse order of removal.
- Topsoil and mine waste stockpiles should be mapped, clearly identified, and protected from equipment or other damage.
- Where possible, topsoil removal should not proceed mining by more than one year. Phased mining minimizes disturbance and facilitates early and successful reclamation and release of financial assurances.
- If the amount of topsoil needed to resoil a site is not available, other suitable growth media, such as fines or subsoil capable of supporting vegetation, can be used. Such material may need to be amended in order to improve soil structure.
- Soil analysis is necessary to determine the presence or absence of elements essential to plant growth or to determine the presence of compounds toxic to plants. The decision to amend or fertilize stockpiled or altered soils for native plant revegetation should be based on a comparison with native soils. If necessary, soils should be amended to conform with native soils. The decision to apply fertilizers or soil amendments can also be based on the results of test plots since fertilizers can have a deleterious effect on native plant establishment. If fertilization is used with native plants, a slow-release fertilizer that will restore the altered soil to conditions similar to native reference soils is recommended. Soil analysis results and proposed soil amendments must be included in the reclamation plan.

- Water Quality

- Identify potential on-site contaminants and describe their control or disposal. Describe how imported wastes, such as domestic garbage, chemicals, oil, or other materials will be disposed.
- SMARA requires that water quality be protected in conformance with the Clean Water Act and Porter-Cologne Act. Regulations approved by the State Water Resources Control Board require that a mine site that discharges storm water that has contacted any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, by-products, or waste products located on the mine site obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, obtain a general industrial activities Storm Water Permit, and submit a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), as applicable. Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) must be approved by the Regional Water Quality Control board for disposal of mine waste. Copies of the approved NPDES permit, Storm Water Permit, WDRs, and SWPPP shall be forwarded to the Board (SMARA lead agency) prior to the first annual inspection to verify compliance with the appropriate water quality statutes and regulations.

- Drainage and Erosion Control
  - The monitoring requirements of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) can be incorporated here. If a SWPPP is not required for the mining operation, develop a monitoring program that will demonstrate that water quality is not diminished as a result of the project.
  - An erosion and sediment control plan should be prepared by a California-registered engineer and/or California-certified engineering geologist. The data in the plan should demonstrate that the facilities proposed are adequately designed to control erosion and sedimentation during mining and reclamation. Design specifications, placement, and maintenance procedures for erosion and sediment control facilities should be included in an erosion control plan. The erosion control plan should show proposed interim and final drainage patterns.
  - The control of off-site run-off is required during all phases of mine operations and reclamation. The reclamation plan should demonstrate that surface run-off will be contained within project boundaries.
  - Erosion control measures should be designed to receive and control runoff from at least a 20 year-1 hour intensity storm event. Include the calculations that demonstrate the adequacy of the erosion control measures.
  - Installation procedures and maintenance schedules should be included for erosion control facilities proposed for the project.
  - Provide typical drawings of permanent erosion control structures and locate them on the reclamation plan map.
  - Provide specifications for permanent ponds and sediment ponds, etc.
  - Discuss any permanent drainage diversions and provide design specifications.
- Resoiling and site preparation

    - In agricultural areas or areas to be revegetated, soils must be decompacted prior to topsoil spreading. Describe ripping or other measures used to loosen the substrate.
    - Describe how roads will be stripped of roadbase materials, ripped, resoiled, and revegetated.
    - The topsoil should be evenly spread over the site; if there is an inadequate amount of topsoil to cover the site, stockpiled fine material and subsoil can be used. Such materials may need amendment for revegetation purposes.
    - If the growth medium has been stored more than 2 years, altered chemically, or consists of other material than native topsoil, a chemical analysis must be performed and the growth medium amended as necessary.
    - The decision to apply soil amendments such as mulch, compost, or fertilizers can also be based on test plot results. If fertilization is used with native plants, a slow-release formula that will restore the altered soil to conditions similar to native reference soils is recommended.
    - Vehicle access to the site should be kept to a minimum to prevent soil damage. Identify any temporary access roads and location of vehicle barriers on maps.
- Plant selection and planting methods
    - Plants used in revegetation should usually be native California species typical of the site, as determined by baseline survey data.
    - Give seed mixes, application rates, and method of application.
    - Planting must correspond to the most favorable season of the year to ensure successful establishment. For example, seeding undertaken with the onset of the winter or spring rainy season can eliminate potential drought stress, as well as the need for irrigation. The correct season will vary be region, elevation, and habitat type. Provide a time schedule for planting at the optimal time of the year.
    - Give details about the sources and type of plant materials to be used. Use available research, test plot data, baseline data, and plant characteristics to select plants and methods that will result in long-term survival and self-sustaining vegetation. Include Latin names and seed rates in pounds per acre of pure live seed.
    - Until plants become established, the soil surface will need to be protected from wind and water-caused erosion. Techniques that can be employed include the application of a straw mulch through crimping or with a tackifier, the use of a wood fiber mulch and tackifier (hydromulch), the use of a tackifier or emulsion directly on the soil surface, and the use of a gravel mulch. Describe methods to be used in conjunction with other erosion control facilities, such as silt fences, perimeter berms that deflect water, and straw bales to ensure revegetation success.
    - Fencing of revegetation areas is often necessary where grazing, vehicular access, and herbivory occur. If installed, fencing should be maintained until revegetation efforts are successfully completed. Placement of tubing,

cages, or shade structures around individual plants may also be necessary. Describe plan protection measures in the reclamation plan.
    - Test plots should be used to assess planting procedures, the need for soil amendments, and irrigation regimes. This approach can result in cost savings to the applicant since treatments can be modified to ensure revegetation success and timely release of financial assurances, and unnecessary treatments can be eliminated.
    - The revegetation plan must clearly state what remedial actions will be undertaken if revegetation does not initially meet the performance criteria established.
- Erosion control during plant establishment
    - Until plants become established, the soil surface will need to be protected from wind and water-caused erosion. Describe measures that will be employed to reduce erosion such as application of straw mulch, hydromulch, gravel mulch, etc.
    - Mulch material should be free of weed seeds that could create problems through the introduction of competing weeds. In dry areas, rice straw is preferred, as any weed contaminants would be wetland species and would not survive on dry sites. For the same reason, wheat or barley or other dry-farmed straw is preferred for wetland sites.
    - Seed mixes are applied prior to mulching; container stock or cuttings are installed after the mulch.
- Irrigation
    - The use of plants adapted to the site and scheduling planting at the proper season can minimize the need for irrigation.
    - Describe irrigation methods and proposed schedule for irrigation, if any. Include any supplemental irrigation and criteria and schedule for supplying supplemental water if rainfall is insufficient for plant establishment.
    - Demonstrate that the vegetation will be self-sustaining following cessation of irrigation for a period of at least two years.
    - If the end land use entails formal landscaping, such as a golf course, the non-irrigated self-sustaining criterion does not apply. Another exception would be an agricultural end use where irrigation is required for crop production.
- Weed management
    - Give a maintenance schedule, including weed control.
    - List potential weed species in the area that might affect the success of the proposed revegetation, spread to nearby areas, or pose a fire hazard.
    - State action thresholds by species for weed infestations and proposed control measures to be used for each species.
    - Some noxious weeds are managed by the California Department of Food and Agriculture. Information can be obtained from the Analysis and Identification Branch.

- Plant protection measures
    - Fencing of revegetation areas is often necessary where grazing, vehicular access, and herbivory occur. If installed, fencing should be maintained until revegetation is successfully completed.
    - Tubing, cages, or shade structures around individual plants may also be necessary. The need for such measures may become evident through test plot data.
- Vegetation test plots
    - The use of test plots can assess planting procedures, the need for fertilizers or soil amendments, and irrigation regimes. Information gained from test plots is to be used to refine revegetation of the mine site. This approach can result in cost savings to the applicant since unnecessary treatments can be eliminated prior to full project revegetation.
    - Include a test plot design in the reclamation plan describing variables to be tested, a monitoring program, and reporting mechanism. The design should specify the size and number of test plots, define what variables will be tested, and include a monitoring plan. A control plot should be established for comparison with the variables tested.

- Monitoring plan
    - A reclamation monitoring and reporting plan should be described in the reclamation plan. The plan should describe what will be monitored, monitoring frequency, and include reporting schedule.

j. Reclamation Plans for Instream Mining Operations

- Reclamation includes measures to prevent or minimize the adverse effects of mining. For instream mining operations, an adaptive management program must be developed that will prevent adverse impacts to bridges, streambanks spawning habitat, etc. Annual extraction locations and rates must be determined. Evaluation of annual changes in channel elevations and bank erosion can be made using aerial photographs of pre-mining and sequential post-mining configurations of the gravel bar or streambed, records of annual extraction quantities, or benchmarked annual cross sections. For information on developing an adaptive management program, refer to the Instream Mining Monitoring Program guidelines developed by the OMR and available upon request from the Board.
- Specify appropriate extraction locations and rates in the reclamation plan.
- Establish an annual mechanism for reporting appropriate extraction locations and rates to the Board on an annual basis.
- Identify bridges within one mile of the proposed operation. Incorporate comments or restrictions requested by the California Department of Transportation in the grading plan, depth of mining, and setbacks.

- In order to minimize potential impacts to aquatic resources, consultation with the California Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers is recommended prior to finalizing the reclamation plan. The mitigation requirements of these regulatory agencies can affect the way in which mining and reclamation are undertaken. These requirements should be included in the reclamation plan.
- To maintain spawning habitat and migration routes, the project design should avoid exposure of underlying substrates, channel braiding or shoaling, or depletion of spawning gravels.

15. RECLAMATION STANDARDS SUMMARY

SMARA requires that mined lands be reclaimed to a useable condition. This format is intended for sites that will be reclaimed to open space, grazing, wildlife habitat, etc. Other end uses could be development, inert landfill, recharge basin, etc. Some end uses will require a custom reclamation plan. All the applicable elements included in this format should be addressed. Additional information is required as necessary to describe the proposed reclamation. Specific performance standards must be included that can be used to define final reclamation and release of financial assurances. The performance standards must be quantitative so they can be measured to determine success.

a. Performance Standards for Wildlife Habitat.

Wildlife and wildlife habitat is to be protected in accordance with the Federal Endangered Species Act and the California Endangered Species Act. Presence or absence of sensitive species (rare, threatened, or endangered) must be verified by attaching a biological survey prepared by a qualified person. The biological survey will also be used in the preparation of an Initial Study pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Attach a copy of the biological survey to the reclamation plan. If any sensitive plants or animals are present, list them here, and include measures to mitigate mining impacts in the reclamation plan. Provide the reclamation plan page number of the proposed mitigation. If there are no sensitive species, indicate with a NA (not applicable) in the space provided for the page number.

b. Performance Standards for Backfilling, Regrading, Slope stabilization, and recontouring.

Proposed slopes must be demonstrated to be stable with a factor of safety appropriate for the proposed end use. Fill in the information requested in the table for the steepest proposed cut and fill slopes. If there are structural features the may affect slope stability (faults, joints, bedding planes, etc.) that may affect slope stability, they must be discussed in the reclamation plan under site specific geologic description.

If there are areas that will be filled, the reclamation plan must discuss compaction as it relates to the proposed end use.

c. Performance Standards for Backfilling Excavations and Recontouring Lands Disturbed by Open Pit Surface Mining Operations for Metallic Minerals.
Indicate if the proposed mine is a metallic mine as defined pursuant to CCR Section 3704.1. If yes, the reclamation plan must include an engineered design for backfilling.

d. Performance Standards for Revegetation.
If reclamation will include revegetation, provide the performance criteria requested in the table. If revegetation is not a component of reclamation, provide an explanation indicating why it is not appropriate.

Provide a list of noxious weeds on or near the site prior to mining. The reclamation plan must include a weed control plan. In the space provided, indicate the performance standard (weeds per unit area) that will trigger eradication measures. The reclamation plan must describe the methods that will be used to control weeds.

e. Performance Standards for Drainage, Diversion Structures, Waterways, and Erosion Control.
Check the box provided to indicate that a copy of the Storm Water Pollution and Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will be mailed to the Board prior to the first annual inspection. Failure to provide a copy of the SWPPP will be noted as a violation on the inspection report.

f. Performance Standards for Agricultural Land.
Indicate if the land to be mined is classified as prime or non-prime agricultural land by the U.S Soil Conservation Service. Also, indicate if the end use is agriculture. If the end use is agriculture, specify the performance standard in the space provided.

g. Performance Standards for Building, Structure, and Equipment Removal.
Indicate if any buildings, structures, or equipment will remain on site following final reclamation. If yes, provide the page in the reclamation plan that explains how they are necessary for the proposed end use.

h. Performance Standards for Stream Protection, Including Surface and Groundwater.
Indicate if a Stream Bed Alteration Agreement (SBAA) is required for the site by the Department of Fish and Game. If an SBAA is required, check the box provided to indicate that a copy of the SBAA will be mailed to the Board prior to the first annual inspection. Failure to provide a copy of the SBAA will be noted as a violation on the inspection report.

For in-stream mining operations check the appropriate box to verify that an annual in stream mining monitoring report will be provided to the inspector during or prior to the annual SMARA inspection. The monitoring report must demonstrates that channel degradation is being controlled to prevent undermining of bridge supports,

exposure of pipelines or other utilities, loss of spawning habitat, lowering of ground water levels, destruction of riparian vegetation, or increased stream bank erosion. Failure to provide an annual in stream mining monitoring report will be noted as a violation on the inspection report.

i. Performance Standards for Topsoil Salvage, Maintenance, and Redistribution.
Check the appropriate box to indicate if revegetation is an element of reclamation. If so, provide an estimate of the topsoil resources that will be salvaged for use in reclamation. If topsoil resources are scarce, indicate what type of growth media will be used to ensure an adequate rooting zone for successful revegetation.

j. Performance Standards for Tailings and Mine Waste Management.
Check the appropriate box to verify that a copy of the site NPDES permit will be provided to the State Mining and Geology Board prior to the first annual inspection. If an NPDES permit is not required, provide a copy of the determination from the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) that the permit is not required. Failure to provide a copy of the NPDES permit or a RWQCB determination that it is not required will be noted as a violation on the inspection report.

If the mine will need Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs), check the appropriate box to verify that a copy of the WDRs will be provided to the State Mining and Geology Board prior to the first annual inspection. Failure to provide a copy of the WDRs will be noted as a violation on the inspection report.

Check the appropriate box to verify that a copy of any closure plans for tailings and mine waste units mandated by the Regional Water Quality Board will be provided to the State Mining and Geology Board prior to the first annual inspection. Failure to provide a copy of any required closure plans will be noted as a violation on the inspection report.

k. Performance Standards for Closure of Surface Openings.
All surface openings must be closed to protect public health, safety, and the environment. If there are surface openings associated with the proposed mining operation, indicate the page(s) in the reclamation plan where the closure design is presented.

16. PREPARER:

Provide name of preparer of the reclamation plan, and date.

17. SUBMITTED BY:

Provide name and contact information of individual who submitted the reclamation plan to the Lead Agency.

18. STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES:

Provide name and title of the individual(s) who is fully accepts responsibility for reclamation of all mined lands as described and submitted herein, and is in conjunction with SMARA and the State Mining and Geology Board's regulations, and with any modifications requested by the administering agency as Conditions of Approvals.

19. LEAD AGENCY CERTIFICATION:

Provide name and title of the individual(s) who is certifying that the reclamation plan complies with SMARA and the Board's regulations.

20. ATTACHMENTS:

The following documents must be attached to the reclamation plan when it is submitted to the board for approval.

a. A copy of the proposed financial assurance cost estimate. If changes in the amount of financial assurance are proposed, attach a revised cost estimate.

b. A copy of the mining permit or conditional use permit. If a permit has not been approved, attach a copy of the application submitted to the permitting agency.

c. A copy of the Mitigation and Monitoring Plan developed to ensure implementation of mitigation adopted pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

d. A copy of the Storm Water Pollution and Prevention Plan (SWPPP) required by the Regional Water Quality Board if the SWPPP will be used to satisfy the erosion control requirement in the reclamation plan.